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TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

Harry Hawker's Message.

The striking thing about the message which HARRY HAWKER sent to England as soon as he reached a ship equipped with wireless apparatus was the man's utter disregard of things human and his devotion to his god, the machine. The first sentence of the message gave in technical detail the reason why the plane could go no further. The second sentence was employed in defence of the motor proper, as distinguished from the guilty radiator. The third sentence informed the world not of the condition of the fliers but of a good point about the machine: "We had no trouble in landing on the sea."

The only clause in the messagebeyond its telling that HAWKER and GRIEVE still lived-that went to sat isfy the intense curlosity of an over joyed world was the statement that the rescued men had been in the water ninety minutes. HAWKER'S mind was all on the machine. Even the signal flags flown from the providential tramp ship Mary, telling the great news to a naval station in the Hebrides, spelled a message about a machine rather than about men: "Saved hands of Sopwith airplane." HAWKER would have sent such a out mentioning their names and to describe them only as "hands of Sonwith airplane" is almost comic. The captain of the ship ordered the flags new and competent rate making auflown, but HAWKER was author of the thority this might be a solution. Yet peculiarly worded message. There was the modest man, unaware that HAWKER'S name was better known Jack the Ripper commission. to all English speaking people than SOPWITH'S IS OF ever will be.

waited in the water for the Mary to want to see is the old Interstate Comcome up: "Well, we've made a mess merce Commission, or anything like cally all the seriously wounded solof it; lost our plane and the prize and the old Interstate Commerce Commisour reputation. There's nothing to sion, back in the power and the opsave except the motor's reputation." portunity to repeat the immeasurable And so obsessed was the Australian harm from which the roads and the be taken care of in comfort on transwith this lone bit of salvage that it nation have so terribly suffered. overshadowed all else. Even the fact that his wife had been waiting for Recognition of Koichak's and Denihim to come sailing down to their home town-waiting almost a week and still believing him alive when the rest of the world had given him updid not cause the sky satior to cut down the details about the radiator pipe and make room for a message to

All this, however, is not beyond understanding. At the instant when HAWKER salled away a week ago Sunday the world was not talking much about him. It was discussing the feat of READ and his NC-4 in salling 1.200 miles. HAWKER never saw the spread heads in Monday's newspapers about his "hop off," never knew that two or three continents sat up that night waiting for news from him, never heard how everybody with blood in his veins mourned when it became almost a certainty that the two brave men had met Azzarr at landing wheels and satied eastward. leaving the sympathetic and speculat ing world behind; and when he and give this character to his Government GRIEVE were taken aboard the Mary they learned nothing about the world's perturbation, for the little steamer had been out of touch with terra

the 5th of May. play of "The Lost Aviators." And chief sources of strength. most of the war drama was black Great Britain and France in Jandespairing second act and-presto! the reports sent by those representhe turning of apparent tragedy into tatives that the conditions at Omsk delightful comedy-drama in the final, as well as the progress made by Kor-HAWKER, the chief actor, has added CHAK's army became authoritatively to the artistic merit of the production known to western Europe. These by refusing himself to be at all melo- reports likewise had the effect of inhe is Man, refusing to accept ruin as ment. The United States later sent too late. In waters where the stur-

tical message it is easy to read per- by Ambassador Morris. fect confidence. HAWKER does not

way he will try again, but it is prob- against the recognition of the Omsk the county has deer, duck, pheasants, glance able that he did not consider such a Government has been that KOLCHAK promise necessary. There is not a sought to reestablish imperialism and word to indicate any loss of heart, that for that reason he could not obtain Incidentally, the rescue of these two the support of the other anti-Bolshefearless men, miraculous as it was, vik factions. He made a definite puts new confidence in the men who statement, however, in favor of a rephave been preparing to follow them. All the gloom caused by their disappearance is dissinated. The whole mystery has been resolved into "solder and the like, shaking loose in the support and cooperation of General radiator.

How Shall the Railway Rates Be Regulated?

Cold shivers may well run up and down the backs of rallway owners. gress talk of reenthroning the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It was the Interstate Commerce Commission which began the national transportation ruin. It failed to measure up in any particular to the upon it-responsibility to the public dependent upon the railroads as well as to the railroads themselves. It lacked the knowledge to judge the needs of the railroads. It lacked the vision to see what, under its practice of Government policy, was ahead of the roads and of the country. It lacked the courage, when the consequences of its timorous and niggardly rate making were imminent, to try to undo the mischlef it had done.

When the crucial test came with the war the American rallway system. thanks to the Interstate Commerce Commission, was ready to collapse; Government operation surely and swiftly did the rest.

To-day, six months after the war the American rallway system is, from the point of view of service, a grotesque makeshift. From the point of view of investors it is a financial nightmare. From the point of view of the United States Treasury it is a colossal deficit breeder. From the point of view of the taxpaying public it is a staggering burden. To tell the railway shareholders, the railway managers and the American people that the roads should get more treatment by the Interstate Commerce Commission, therefore, is like offering to cure a sick man by feeding chim

It has seemed to THE SUN that the best hope of the railroads for fair treatment-necessary treatment to preserve them and to serve the country-lay in a Secretary of Transportation. As the Secretary of the Navy will fight with Congress, will fight with anybody, to get for his navy what it needs, and as the Secretary of War will fight likewise to get for his army what it needs, so would a Secretary of Transportation fight to get for the rallroads what they need. It is hardly to be expected, however, Now nobody in the world except that a Secretary of Transportation would have or properly could have message. To say to the world that the power to make railway rates at HAWKER and GRIEVE were safe with his own will. Yet somebody must

make the rates. If Congress should create both Secretary of Transportation and a one shudders to think the new one might be only a duplicate of the old

Congress can offer something better, for there is no doubt that the last It is quite possible to imagine thing the long suffering railroads and

kine's Governments.

According to advices from Paris th Council of Four of the Peace Conference has decided to recognize conditionally the Governments of Admiral KOLCHAK and General DENIKINE. These represent the two strongest anti-Bolshevik parties in Russia; the Kolchak Gevernment became an or ganized power at Omsk in western Siberia more than a year ago, and the Denikine Government, which draws its support from the people of the Crimea and the Don Cossacks of the Volga region, has been from the first an active and consistent opponent of the Lenine and Trotzky rule.

The recognition of the Omsk Gov ernment has been under discussion at Paris since early in December. It was believed to represent the most stable anti-Bolshevik element in the counsen. HAWKER had simply dropped his try and to be in its composition the most thoroughly Russian, Admiral KOLCHAK has especially endeavored to and his army; he has formed his Min istry from Russians of recognized ability, and sought the support of men of affairs who were known to firma since she cleared Norfolk on the outside world, and he recruited the army that he sent westward over The world has seen a lot of drama the Urals entirely from Russians. In the last five years, but nothing leaving behind even the Czecho-Slomore thrilling than this seven day vaks, who had earlier been one of its

the work of Destiny, and pointing to Roland S. Mozzis, American Ambas- geon is still found taking short sturonly the destruction of the plane it cially, that the action of the United self and not of HAWKER'S faith in it. States as regards recognition would from each violator. Between the lines of the cold, prac- largely depend upon the report made

resentative government; and that this was accepted as a declaration of his policy is apparently conclusive from the fact that he has been offered the DENIKINE and also of General TSCHAT-Kowsky, the President of the Northern Russian Republic. It is to enforce t representative government that the Peace Conference has made the recognition of both KOLCHAR'S and DEN IKINE's Governments conditional and managers and shippers at the Con- has defined as the principal condition the convocation of a Constituent Assembly and the acceptance of its decision as final.

The recognition of governments that will be thus thoroughly representative of the people and at the same great responsibility which was placed time have the backing of Europe and America will draw to their support all Russians who seek the restoration of Russia to its place among the nations of the world. Such a rec ognition will also hasten the end of the already weak and crumbling structure of Bolshevism.

The Victory Loan.

The amount of the subscriptions to the Victory Loan is satisfactory. The Government offered \$4,500,000. 000 of bonds. The people bid for \$5,250,000,000. Only 12,000,000 subscriptions were recorded, against 21,-000,000 for the Fourth Loan, 17,000. 000 for the Third, 10,020,000 for the Second and 4,500,000 for the First, The falling off was in the number of small buyers-the men and women who in the previous loans bought \$50 and \$100 bonds.

There is no way of determining how many individuals bought Liberty bonds and still hold them. The subscription lists hold many duplications. Any estimate must be a pure There are about 22,000,000 guess. families in the United States, some with one income producer, others with two or three. Many of the original buyers of Liberty bonds have sold them or traded them, in numerous cases at a severe, sometimes at a total, loss. But there unquestionably remains a great body of American citizens who own and hold and intend to hold their Liberty bonds. These constitute the wise and thrifty citizens who know a good thing when they see it. Among them will be found the men and women who re-

neated consistently in bond buying. The falling off in the number of sub scribers for the Fifth Loan shows that many purchasers of previous loans were not particularly influenced by the interest paid on the bonds. They bought in the midst of hostilities be cause they realized the Government had to have the money. The fighting having stopped, the war was over for them and they paid no attention to the bargain the Government put out in the Victory Loan. Their attirude does credit to their patriotism, but the buyers in the Fifth Loan had patriotism and business sagacity too.

Our Severely Wounded

The hospital ship Mercy, with 386 sick and wounded men from the Amer-Ican Expeditionary Forces, arrived in this port Sunday, completing her fifth and final trip from Europe. Practidiers have been brought home, there being now fewer than 100 stretcher cases in France. These sufferers can ports, and the necessity for maintain-

ing hospital ships is thus ended. A high percentage of American sol dlers wounded in France recovered and returned to duty. There has not been a single so-called "basket case," or case in which a man has lost both arms and both legs, although malicious or foolish gossips have spread many reports to the contrary. The number of blinded men is now fixed some of these may eventually recover their sight. For these the Government will make provision, a fact generous men and women should bear in mind when slick strangers make appeals in their behalf. It is not possible yet to give the final figures as to the losses of legs and arms, but

smaller than is generally supposed. The withdrawal of the Mercy marks from Europe. All Americans will be relieved when the last of our seriously wounded have returned and been established for treatment in the country they served at such high cost and whose gratitude to them must never lapse into indifference to their needs.

Punishing the Lawless Hunter.

The old time methods of hounding deer, killing by jacklight and shooting does still persist in the Adirondack counties, although for years laws to what about the personal debt we owe punish those who practise them have to the Salvation Army? been on the books. If these methods tragedy, while here we have the melo- nary sent representatives to the of taking deer were widespread there dramatic first act, the affecting and Kolchak Government. It was from would soon be no animals left. What ing. Surely those roads do not lead to might prove true about deer has been to-morrow! exemplified with regard to sturgeon once so prolific and taken in such quantities that the fish was nicknamed "Albany beef." In some of the rivers of the State these fish have dramatic. Denouncing the refuse fluencing France and Great Britain been exterminated. Placing a length which blocked his muchine's feed pipe, in a recognition of the Omsk Govern- | Umit on them in such waters came the piece of vagrant solder as the real sador to Japan, to make an official investigation for this country. It was county had two violations of this pro-We say ruin, but evidently it is said at the time, although not offi- vision last month and the Conservation Commission recovered \$11.50 can be trained to do the work.

Practically every county of the State has to deal with specific viola-The principal argument heretofore tions, usually depending upon whether

quall, skunks, rabbits, trout, black pass, pickerel, whitefish or that deli- public clous crustacean that has helped to to be make the fame of Broadway, the lob-

clude the lobster. The Conservation Commission prepares its cases thoroughly, according fifteen bottles and is going strong to its monthly bulletin, and is sure of when the host hastily calls for the the facts, for of 184 cases reported check. Why does a bookbinder trail last month 149 were settled in civil along fairly well with thirteen bottles or criminal actions, nineteen licenses were forfeited, ten violators received suspended sentences, three fail sentences were imposed, two of the accused were acquitted and one case is pending. With the cooperation of the public and the education of those who go fishing and hunting New York is creating respect for fish and game laws.

Let Us Keep the Extra Daylight Hour.

Anti-daylight saving legislation, which was avoided in the closing hours of the Sixty-fifth Congress only by the fallure of the agricultural appropriation bill, has been proposed again in Congress, and it is asserted in Washington 'that it has a good chance of success because the farmers favor it.

When the repeal of the daylight saving law was proposed last winter THE SUN said that if setting the clocks ahead in the springtime worked a real hardship to the farmers their complaints were entitled to respectful consideration. We received a number of letters on the subject from farmers some of whom wanted to have the law erased from the books, while others were indifferent toward the proposal. None of the contentions put forward by dissatisfied farmers seemed of sufficient weight to outbalance the great benefits derived from the operation of the law by millions of citizens, and some were of a trivial or farcical nature.

The principal objection of the farm ers to daylight saving as our corre spondents set it forth was that farmers, who got up at daybreak under the old standard time, were compelled to rise an hour earlier when the clocks were set ahead in order to be in time with train departures, shop openings and the like, but that they could not begin field work an hour earlier than before because conditions were not right for it.

In answer to this it should be pointed out that daylight saving is not an enterprise of the United States alone but a worldwide reform which has never been abandoned by any country which adopted it. It was introduced in Germany in 1916, to take effect on May 1, and within three months twelve other countries had adopted the practice. "Summer time" was put in effect in Germany, Holland, Austria, Turkey, England, France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal. Nova Scotla introduced the practice on this continent. At that time the production of food was of prime importance in Europe, and the experience of these countries was so satisfactory that in the following year the new time was again adopted. France going so far as to change the clock on March 24 in order to reap the full benefit of its adjustment. In 1917 Australia and Iceland conformed to the new practice.

We thus have the experience of a number of countries, widely separated and affected by utterly different local conditions, to guide us, and we have farmers found it impossible, or even difficult, to arrange their work in a way to relieve them from real hardships under daylight saving. It would be strange indeed if in the United States a different situation should arise and the farmers should find themselves seriously handicapped by circumstances which do not put a bur-

den on farmers in other countries. The benefits derived from daylight saving by persons not engaged in at seventy-five, with strong hopes that farming are positive and numerous. Great sums of money are saved in lighting bills, the coal saving being estimated at \$40,000,000 a year. Office and factory workers are enabled to get an evening hour for outdoor exercise, garden making, sport, they would not otherwise enjoy. Opportunities for wholesome recreation are increased, the number of men thus maimed is and no loss or inconvenience is occasioned to anybody.

Under all the circumstances it appractically the end of one phase of pears to be the duty of Congress to the retirement of our military forces retain daylight saving on the national statute books. Certainly the reports of the agricultural authorities of the States and the nation do not indicate that the change in the position of the hands on the dials of the clocks injured farmers financially, and it is not suggesting too much to say that they should cooperate with the rest of us in perpetuating what has proved to be a great boon.

> The oversubscription of the Victory Loan means an official debt paid; but

Up in Sullivan county they use

A report relating to a present interesting subject tells us that California is to turn its grape land into cotton. It will be a pretty sight too when the turn is made. One does not have to be a Georgian to know that the rough, steep, rocky, thin, red soil of California's foothills, where the best dry wine grapes are grown, is suited If the Italians, Swiss and French who now cultivate hose upstanding vineyards cannot be taught to pick cotton, goats, perhaps,

"Occupational capacity" must receive thoughtful physiological study by those whose duty it is to study that sort of thing. The phrase at first

consideration inevitably will upon the alluring subject brief, explanation make the fame of Broadway, the lob-made by students why a bank ster. Doubtless the appeal to "give clerk seels that be has all the

a thought to Broadway" would in- 2.75 per cent. beer when he has drained only his sixth bottle at one sitting, while a steel engraver, in the COULSE of the same sitting, consumes while a vice-president stops flat after emptying only his sixth bottle? per cent. beer intoxicating? Courts cannot determine until these

> The non-stop record of 1,211 miles set by the NC-4 in its flight to the Roger having flown from Paris to the coast of Morocco, 1,366 miles, Roger was on liss way to attempt the transatlantic flight from Daker, the extreme western point of Africa, to Cape St Roque, Brazil, a span of 1,800 miles. This adventure will have to wait, the Trenchman having damaged his plane on landing near Rabat. Before he starts across the Atlantic Lieut. Room might do well to have a chat with HAWKER.

It is a tribute to their good nature proof, that after all, they are human that baseball reporters have let a big eague player named Hanold Heath COTE escape sp far this season carry ing his own name.

THE REGULARS.

Their War Record Just What Was to Be Expected of Them.

To the Ediron of The Sun-Sir: It s a pleasure to read Mr. Campbell's in THE SUN regarding the record of Regular Army divisions, but he forgets "they were only Regulars."

Regulars are Americans. Nobody eve cares where they come from, who their fathers were, what their religion is They are just plain United States Berulars. They have no press agents, and inless some one like Colonel Kelton tells the story of a division, as he recently did that of the Third Division on the Marne, who knows or cares what a Regular did?

How many Sun readers know to-day hat General Sherman's old regiment. the Thirteenth United States, bore or its colors the proud and unique inscrip ion, "First at Vicksburg"? And which of them remembers the Seventh United States at El Caney in 1898? It was a Regular engineer battalion—the First of the Sixth-that fought with General Carey in March, 1918, before Amiens t was a Regular machine gun battalion that held the southern suburb of Cha teau Thierry the day before the Ninth and Twenty-third United States Regulars held the Germans off to the sout and east of the glorious marines. was a Regular regiment that held the bend in the Marne and of which General Pershing speaks when he says it fired in three directions. They were of he Second and Third Divisions, these

regiments. Some day some one like Mr. Campbe or Colonel Kelton will wate in the style General Grant and General Pershing used of the Regulars, and it will be history like none other. It is not a case of envy on the part of those who speak of the Regulars; it is only a natter of justice. A Regular is just a plain soldier.

hom nobody cares anything in peace times, and who in war just does his duty and does it well. A STUDENT OF HISTORY.

NEW YORK, May 26.

THE NEW SLAV STATES. Division of Races in the Territory

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It regard to the controversy between Mr Hitchcock and Mr. Lupsha I beg to refer to a statistical table showing claims put forward by Rumania, Serbia not heard from any of them that and the Czechs to Hungarian territory in square miles, population and divis ion as to nationality. The table is based on the official statistics of 1910, there being no later figures to go by, and is About the Proposed Dismemberment of Hungarian American Federation, Superior Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

The table shows that Rumania claims 49.979 square miles of Hungarian territory with a population of 6.841,379, of whom only 2,929,201, or 43 per cent., are Eumanians. The Czechs claim 25.540 square miles, with a population of 4.079,515, of whom only 1,653,341, or 40.5 per cent., are Slovaks. Serbia claims, in addition to Croatia, whose ndependence has been freely recognized by Hungary, 15.829 square miles of Hungary proper, with a population of 2,950,457, of whom only 427,876, or 14.5 per cent., are Serbians, and 113,822, or 3.8 per cent., are Croatians.

Should all the claims be satisfied there would remain to Hungary only 24,605 square miles out of 109,216, with a population of 5,509,168 out of 18,264,533. Less than one half, or 4,925,971, of the Magyars would belong to the new Hungary, while the larger half of the race, 5.618.636, would have to live in foreign countries or be forced to emigrate from as many. Dr. Noah Porter, in his prefwhat has been their home for many centuries.

Mr. Hitchcock's assertions are proved EUGENE PIVANT. by the facts. CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 26.

TRADE BRIEFS.

South Africa is said to hold the world's record for the number of varieties of asbestos fibres. It has been definitely decided to erec

thoroughly up to date hotel at Polana, Delagon Bay, Portuguese East Africa. The Hanyang Iron Works, China, under Japanese supervision, are to be enlarged so that the output of the two amelting furnaces will total 280,000 tons a year The output of the Shihtseshan mines has also been increased to double the original not so inexhaustible." He also derives uantity by the installation of new machines.

desiring to form connections with Amerian concerns have been received by the merce from Consul-General Alexander W. Weddell of Athens, and may be obtained erative offices by reference to Pile No. 112818.

A company has been formed in Copenhagen called A/S lactors, for the appli-cation of a method invented by H. Schandorf for the industrial utilization of milk. or rather its by-products. The capital erected in connection with a creamery which will treat 20,000 kilos of milk a day, making 800 kilos of butter, 5,500 ation of buttermilk and 13,700 kilos

THE FLIER'S SPIRIT.

That Inspiration Which Makes Men Seek the Unattained.

To THE PARTON OF THE SUN-Sir: Much has been written about the foolhardi ness of the recent attempt to span the nearly 2,000 miles of ocean by Hawker and Grieve, whose unsuccessful effort has given rise to the question as to the advisability of further unaided under takings of this kind. One metropolita editor styled these men "Two Splen did Fools," and while laudatory con ment has been very liberally accorded them for their intrepld spirit in seeking to conquer space through the air th thought has also been freely expressed that subsequent attempts should be discouraged on account of the great risk to rescue the aviators in case their ma hine falls into the sea.

This is all very well, and in fact the Aeronautical Society of America has gone on record with a recommendation o the above effect, very properly taking the sound engineering stand that very possible safeguard should surround the efforts which will continually be made to cross the Atlantic by way No aeronautical engineer doubts that

the flight across will be made this sumner, and the notable achievement of the Cs already constitutes a splendid step The Navy Department deerves the highest possible praise for its carefully worked out plan and the fine esults that have attended its undertakng. But let us not, lose sight of that all powerful factor, the human urge, which as sure as fate will lead aviation devotees on to persist after the unattained until the prize is won. The human urge comes not from the desire for money gain or for honors or fame These things may follow and be en joyed, but it is solely due to that inpiration, divinely implanted in man, which causes him to do something for numanity that others have not done; which impels him to regard his life itself as only a means to advance the cause, and the loss of that life to him of less concern than to others.

Inventors and all other benefactors of the race have this human urse, and through it and the many noble spirits imbues among men in the aeronautical art mankind may count positively upon advances step by step in aviation until it becomes the general mode of conveyance for a great many phases FREDERICK W. BARKER. of travel. NEW YORK, May 26.

RATIFYING THE TREATY.

Suggestion to Preserve the Free dom of the United States.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The proposed plan of the Republican Senaors to state formally their objections and their amendments to the treaty and eague as described in your news colimns has much merit.

The now famous round robin, it is hange in the "unchangeable" first draft and a similar action now might b qually successful and timely.

The article mentions three changes separation of treaty and league, the Monroe Doctrine and reservation of certain constitutional rights of the United eparate the treaty and league, since in its present form it has been accepte by our allies, but the amendments which I have already publicly suggested would effectively cover the other two changes

The Senate of the United States in the treaty and league interprets the meaning of Article reference to the Monroe Doctrine to have the same reservations as made by the United States in signing the Hague conventions as follows:

"Nor shall anything contained in a relinquishment by the United States of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions."
The Senate of the United States in

so with the reservation that any obligation of the United States arising from being a member of the league shall not conflict with the Constitution of the United States. The determina tion of any question involved in this conflict shall be left to the prompt decision of the Supreme Court of the United States

Should these amendments or some thing like them be adopted by the Repart of a booklet entitled "Some Facts publican Senators, with the addition of such Democrats who view the matter Hungary," published recently by the from an American rather than a partisan standpoint, much time and argument might be saved and all the amendments necessary to protect the United States be covered.

If the Senatorial advocates of no change decline to accept these purely American amendments it would be proof that they are more partisans than Americans. IRVING H. BROWN. PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 26.

WORDS, WORDS, WORDS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Section

Will America Be Forced to Follow the Example of Luther's Monk?

sidering Dr. Wilson's facility and liberality in the use of words, his opportunities at Paris and the time he has devoted to writing his or some one else's League of Nations into the treaty of peace with Germany is it not amazing that said document is to contain only \$0.000 words? A literary friend tells me that the ordinary English novel contains ace to the 1864 edition of Webster's Dictionary, said it contained 114,000 words The 7,046 pages of three columns eac in the eight volumes of the Century Dic tionary published in 1889, not to speak of the 1,085 additional pages of "Proper Names" in the ninth volume, must give many times that number of words. The sixty-six books in the Bible contain 773.746 words. William S. Walsh, in his "Handy Book

of Literary Curiosities," says: twenty-six letters of the alphabet may be transposed 620,448,401,783,239,439,-369,000 times. . . Of course the trans-position possible to authorship, necessarily limited by the rules of grammar. rhetoric and occasional good sense, are our word alphabet from the first two letters in Hebrew, aleph and beth, signifying "ox" and "house."

When our present President in partibus shall bring forth to the American people the fruits of his long labor may they not be forced to do, as Luther said a certain monk who could not or would not read his breviary did, simply repeat the alphabet and say to him, "O Lord. take this alphabet and put it together | Tribune how you will," At all events, is not this i what the only living ex-President of the United States is asking them to do with regard to the League of Nations?

NEW YORK, May 26. A. B. C. The Arduous Job.

Outlate-M'dear, mushn't all up for me forbids night work for women.

M'ADOO SEES PEACE SOLELY BY LEAGUE

Asserts That American Participation Is Essential to Its Success.

OUR ISOLATION IS GONE

Tells Diners in Commodore Non-Participation Will Not Keep Us From War.

The assumption that by staying ou of the League of Nations the United States can maintain a "enlandid isolation" that will keep us out of future wars is the fundamental error underly ing much of the opposition to the league. William G. McAdoo asserted last night it the League of Nations dinner at the

Others who spoke were Homer S Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Miss Elisabeth Marbury, James W. Gerard, Judge Willam H. Wadhams and Lauren Carroll president of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Club. Judge Martin T. Manton of the United States Circuit

ourt of Appeals acted as toastmaster.
"Our isolation has been destroyed forever." Mr. McAdoo said. "Three thousand miles of the Atlantic are no longer a protection. They are not even a formidable barrier. Gallant men of our navy will, in a few days, complete their conquest of the Atlantic in airplanes. What the future development of the world is to be one can picture with rea-sonable certainty—swifter communicacommunicaion by improved methods as revolutionary in their character as the steam engine was a century ago and capable per-haps of infinitely greater and more renarkable development. More than ever America is interwoven into the very warp and woof of the fabric of the

Our Influence Essential. "No League of Nations can be cre-

ted without America. Her influence is ssential, not alone to its creation, but o its success. Her power, her moral inuence, her unselfishness and her ideals nust be thrown into the balance all the "No argument should be required to

show the need of a League to secure the future peace of the world, but if it is, 5,000,000 dead soldiers and sailors leeping in the soil of Europe and in he trackless waters of the vast deep nillions of maimed and wounded ers, millions of dead and outraged womand children, needlessly sacrificed, and millions of civilian men too old to fight but forced to die from starvation want, cry out in a mighty but inarticulate chorus for the abolition war. Humanity, Christianity, Civilizaon and every noble thing America has professed and fought for demand guar intees of future

ntees of future peace.
Mr. McAdoo sketched the machinery f the league and its plans for the duction of armaments, which, he said, requires the consent of Congress so far s this country's action is concerned He pointed out that the ambition of rulers for extension of territory and power had in the past been one great causes of war and said the changes in the map of Europe which are to take place now are based or very different principles from which have heretofore controlled. We are now," he said, "trying to re

store to the peoples of the world the territories which of right belong to them and to set them up once more as politically independent sovereignties, with the added right of self-government. he magnitude of this task is exceeded only by its difficulties.

"There are, so to speak, twilight zones of populations which are neither pre-dominantly one nationality nor another the new nations which are to be established under the peace reaty are in some instances given bounwhich must be tested for a reaonable length of time of stabilized government before the wisof such boundaries can be demonstrated.

Upholds Article X.

He denied that Article X would involve this country in needless war, for the reason that the authorization of Conwould still be necessary, and relewed the history of the beginnings of he great war, which he said would have impossible had a League of Naions been in existence at that time Germany, he said, proved that tion when she refused Sir Edward Grey's invitation to an international conference ust before the outbreak of the war.

Economic conditions growing out of the war are also a powerful argument for the league, Mr. McAdoo added, for only by some such assurance of future peace can they exist under the fright-ful burden of the last five years. Amercan foreign trade too he said prosper under the security which the league will afford. Cummings said the League of

Nations is to the treaty of peace what the soul is to the body and the brain to human frame. The treaty of peace including the covenants of the league, must be accepted or rejected, he declared, and he predicted that no man and no

the covenant to support the complaint that in entering the league America would surrender her sovereignty.

7TH'S NEW COLONEL HAD RAPID RISE

Hayes Only Guard Officer on Pershing's Staff.

Col. Wade Hampton Hayes, who has been selected to fill the vacancy to be caused by the retirement of Col. Howard Elmr Crail, commanding officer of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. G., enlisted n Company I as a private in Januar 1905, and was the only National Guard officer selected for service on Gen. Per-shing's staff. He was promoted from

Col. Hayes was born in Norfolk, Va., thirty-nine years ago, the son of Col. William Arnold Hayes, who served for pictures.

The Great Pyramid and the School four years with distinction in the Confederate Army. When barely of millitary age, the Seventh's new commander trated by stereopticon views and the Seventh's new commander trated by stereopticon v served during the Spanish war in Cuba pictures.
with the Fourth Virginia Volunteers, afterward coming to New York and lilustrated by stereoption views. afterward coming to New York and completing his college course at Colu bia. He was with the American To-bacco Company for eight years and then became Sunday editor of the New York

federalization of the National Guard he was the only officer from the Twenty-seventh Division selected for a special course in the War College at Washing-tory of Chemical Research. He also was the first officer of graduated from the Sheffield S. the division to go to France.

The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

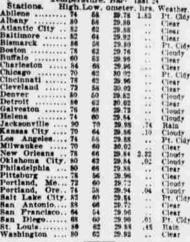
For eastern New York and southern New England—Fair to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy; mild temperature; gentle

For New Jersey-Fair to-day; to-m cloudy; mild temperature; gentle winds.
For northern New England—Partigleloudy to-day; to-morrow probably fair, moderate west winds.
For western New York—Pair and somewhat warmer to-day; to-morrow cloudy, conting winds.

Washington, May 26.—Pressure below the normal prevails over all parts of the country and areas of maximum depression of the barometer are central ever nova Scotia, the Rio Grande Valley and the northwest. The pressure distribution has been attended by shewers during the least twenty-four hours in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, the middle Mississippi Valley, the south plains States and on the north Pacific coast. Thunderstorms occurred at many points in the southern States.

Temperatures are now above the normal over the northern States from Nee England westward to the Pacific coast and normal or sub-normal temperatures prevail in the southern States. In the middle Atlantic and New England States, the region of the Great Lakes and the upper Ohio Valley fair, and mild temperatures will continue through Tuesday, the weather becoming cloudy and remaining moderately warm on Wednesday. In the lower Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the south Atlantic and east Gulf States the weather will be cloudy and showery Tuesday and Wednesday.

Observations at United States Bureau stations taken at S P. M. seventy-fifth meridian time: Rainfall



The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS

8 A M . . . 62 6 A M . . . 65 10 A M . . 67 11 A M . . 70 12 M . . . 78 1910. 1918. ...65 66 ...73 70 ...77 74 Highest temperature, 80, at 4 P M. Lowest temperature, 60, at 6 A M. Average temperature, 70.

EVENTS TO-DAY

Salvation Army drive for \$13,600.0%, day and night.
Second annual dinner, the men's night of the Women's National Book Association, Aldine Club, 7 P. M.
Commencement week, alumni day, the General Theological Seminary, business meeting, 10:50 A. M.
Columbia Trust Company, digner, Mar. Columbia Trust Company, dinner, Hotel Pennsylvania, 7 P. M.
Dinner to former Public Service Commissioners Travis H. Whitney, Charles
Hervey and Frederick J. H. Kracke, lietel Pennsylvania, 7 P. M.
New York tel Pennsylvania, 7 P. M.
New York State Confectioners and Chocolate Manufacturers, luncheon Hotel Pennsylvania, 1 P. M.
There will be a mass meeting in the interest of the post-war work at P. S. 21. Yarmouth street, Woodhaven, 8 P. M.
The Traffic Club of New York will have a dinner-dames entertainment at the Waldorf-Astoria, 8 P. M.
G. K. Noble will speak on "The Harvard Peruvian Expedition of 1916" before the Linnaran Society of New York at the Naseum of Natural History at 8 P. M.
Dr. W. J. Spillman will secture on Fac-

Dr. W. J. Spillman will lecture on Fac-ters of Efficiency Farming, at 461 Schei-merhorn Hall, Columbia University, at \$115 P. M.

The New York Alumni and friends of Yanderbilt University will hold an in-formal dinner at Keen's Restaurant, if West Thirty-sixth street, 2 P. M.

Commencement week, conferring of the formal dinner at Keen's Restaurant Cowst Mest Thirty-sixth street. 7 P. M. Commencement week, conferring of the greek College of Mount St. Vincent City of New York. 2:30 P.M. Launcheon of the New York Electron Commencement Week, conferring of the New York 2:30 P.M. Launcheon of the New York Electron Commencement Was Insurance Men. What Machin. 1:30 P.M. Annual prize debate at Fordham University; subject, "Resolved, Congress should passe legislation prohibiting the migration for a period of four years for lowing the signing of the peace terms Auditorium, 5 P.M. Meeting to discuss proposed strike of 5,000 hotel and restaurant waitresses. Webster Hall, Eleventh street, 5 P.M. Welcoms home reception by the Laules Auxiliary of the Old Tenth Company is the members of the 'Old Thirtecath' N. Y. N. G. Trommers Hall, Hrockin, S. P. M. Testimonial dinner to Capt John J. Kuhn, Hotel Commoders, T. R. Department of Agriculture, meeting, Hotel McAlpin, "A. M. Kiwanis Club, luncheon, Hetsl. 2MAINTE.

Kiwanis Club, luncheon, Hetel 21 Apple 1 P. M.
Cirar Manufacturers Board of Trade,
meeting, Hotel McAlpin, 8 P. M.
New York City Undertakers Association, meeting, Hotel McAlpin, 7 20 P. S.
National Garment Retailers' Association luncheon, Waldorf Astoria, 12 M.
Athene Club, meeting, Waldorf Astoria,
11 A. M.

and he predicted that no man and no rarty intentionally placing obstacles in the way of the league would survive long.

He characterized much of the criticism of Article X of the covenant as based on the fallacy of regarding the article as an agreement to make war instead of to preserve peace. He desiled that there was any provision or just inference in the complaint of the sympathy American people and the complaint was any provision or just inference in the complaint of the sympathy American for the sympat

PUBLIC LECTURES TO-NIGHT.

MANHATTAN "Argentins," by Enrique 'Ourth street, east of First ustrated by stereoption vis "Mountaineering in the 'a y Andrew J Gilmour, P ' by Andrew J. Gilmour, P. S. 48. I goldenst his street, east of First avenue lustrated by stereopticon views. "Giuseppe Mazzini; Italy and Austral Despotism" by Louis H. Wilkinson J. D. P. S. 30, 147th street, west of Security Violoncello Recital by Hans
P. S. 132, 132d street and Wa
avenue, Miss Gladys Ewart at th
'Coylon and India,' by Hars
trande, Metropolitan Temple
avenue and Fourteenth street.

by stereopticon views and motion BRONN shing's staff. He was promoted from a captain to a major and then made a lleutenant-colonel as recognition of his work in France.

Col. Hayes was bern in Norfolk, Va., Col. Hayes was bern in Norfolk, Va., Freeman and Chisholm street. lustrated by stereopticon views and

Hartshorne-Pellet.

Special Despatch to Tur 5 Boston, May 26 .- Mr. and Mrs. eric S. Hartshorne of Wakefield to son, Lieut. Frederic M. Hartshorne, A., to Mile. Aimee Pellet of Paris adjutant to the director of the

School at Yale with the class of 1912.